

CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 4th March, 1880.

POLITICAL.

THE *Panjābi Akhbār* of the 28th February, in regard to the question of the cession of Herat to Persia, remarks that the Government seems to lean in favour of the cession. But we fail to see the wisdom of the measure. Herat is the key of Afghanistan, and consequently he who holds the former commands the latter. If the Government wishes to take permanent possession of Afghanistan (which we, however, do not believe), as the *Civil and Military Gazette* infers from the despatch of such officers as Mr. Lepel Griffin, &c., to Kabul, why should it hand over the key of that country to a power in whose friendship and loyalty we have no faith? If it has no intention to annex the country, we have no power to cede Herat (which does not belong to us, but to the Afghans) to Persia. Although the king and the prime minister of Persia have shown an inclination to strengthen their friendly relations with the British Government, we fear that they will not

Circulation,
275 copies.

abandon their friendship with Russia without cause. It will be remembered that at the time of the conclusion of the Berlin treaty in 1878 Russia ceded Kebris, a Turkish province in Asia, to Persia. We have never bestowed a similar favour on Persia. We, on the contrary, prevented her some years ago from regaining possession of Seistan, which formerly belonged to her. To cede Herat to Persia would be tantamount to making it over to Russia. We have undertaken the present Kabul war in order to prevent the Russians from interfering in the affairs of Afghanistan, and the war has entailed heavy losses upon us in men and money. Would we not be defeating that object by placing the key of that country in their hands? If the Government is unwilling to allow Herat to remain in the hands of the Afghans, it should make it a British province. If Russia protests against annexation, we should defy her.

Circulation,
380 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 27th February, in regard to the rumour about the intention of the Government to appoint Hashim Khan, the son of Sharif Khan, the new Amir of Kabul, and the withdrawal of British troops to Jalalabad, remarks that it would not be wise to appoint a new Amir at present. We are not yet aware what are Abdul Rahman Khan's wishes and what is his strength. If we retire from Afghanistan without placing its affairs on a satisfactory footing, we may again be obliged to send expeditions to that country. We should not place Hashim Khan or any other man on the throne and withdraw our troops until we have overcome Abdul Rahman Khan's resistance and restored peace and order in the country.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 2nd March states that, both England and Russia are at present anxious to secure the friendship of Persia. The British Government has offered the Shah Herat as the price of his friendship, and the Russian Government has offered him Merv. The cession of Herat seems to be

Circulation,
685 copies.

objectionable on several grounds. In the first place we would have to guarantee the protection of Persia against Russian invasion, which would be a great responsibility. Secondly, the new Amir of Kabul (if we appoint one) and the other Afghan Sardars would be much dissatisfied with the disintegration of their kingdom and the cession of a large province like Herat to their old enemies, the Persians. The cession might lead to a quarrel between them, which would offer the Russians a good opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan, and this it is our object to prevent. Thirdly, as Merv is a more fertile province than Herat, Persia would prefer to accept the former. If we are really anxious to maintain our prestige in Central Asia, we should depend upon our own strength, and not rely upon the aid of avaricious friends.

The same paper of the 3rd March approves of the

The appointment of a Russian Consul at Bombay. establishment of a Russian Consul at Bombay on the ground that it will give the Russians an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fact of what rapid intellectual, moral, and material progress the country is making under British rule, how faithfully the native chiefs and the people are attached to the British Government, and what great resources the Government of India has at its disposal. A correct knowledge on the part of the Russians of the state of things in the country is calculated to convince them that their evil designs against this country have not the least chance of success. We should also establish a British Consul in Central Asia in order to be acquainted with their proceedings in that part of the country. At present we have no good means of obtaining trustworthy information about Central Asian affairs. The news supplied by the correspondents of the public press is never of recent date. We did not hear of the late Amir Sher Ali intriguing with Russia until the Russian Mission had arrived in Kabul.

Circulation,
685 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 2nd March urges that the Government should not accept the offer of the Maharaja of Kashmir for the supply of ponies for transport service on the frontier, as the collection of ponies has proved a new means in the hands of the state officials of extorting bribes from the people who have already severely suffered from famine.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 28th February states that the Hindus in Jaipur, like those in other parts of India, are very extravagant in celebrating the marriages of their children. They specially give feasts to thousands of men on such occasions. This evil custom often leads to the ruin of well-to-do persons. The Maharaja, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects, could not tolerate such an evil custom. He lately called the leading members of each section of the community and advised them to frame some rules, in consultation with their caste-fellows, with a view of checking their marriage expenses. His advice has had the desired effect without giving offence to any person.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
282 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 2nd March, in regard to the Budget for 1880-81, remarks that the finances of the country were so ably manipulated last year that, although the public treasury had to bear a great deal of extraordinary expenditure, specially on account of the famine relief, the war, and the construction of the frontier railways, there was a surplus of several millions sterling at the close of the year, which reflects great credit upon the Financial Minister. Our countrymen will be glad to hear that no new tax will be introduced. Even the extension of the license tax to the official and professional classes has not been deemed necessary, and

the limit of minimum taxable income in regard to the traders has been increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. The export duty on lac and indigo has been abolished. Some persons are of opinion that the cost of the Afghan war should not fall on the Indian treasury, but should be paid by England. We pointed out in a late issue that there was no reason why England should pay it. We highly approve of the remarks made by Sir John Strachey on this subject.

The *Bharat Bandhu* and the *Arya Mitra* of the 27th February express great satisfaction at the non-extension of the license tax to the official and professional classes, and the exemption of all incomes below Rs. 500 in the case of traders from the tax.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 3rd March has published the *fatwa* given by Maulvi Zulfikar Haider against the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khan's Muhammadan Family Endowment Bill.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Quisar* (Lucknow) of the 27th February, in regard to the same Bill, remarks that the Musalmans are strongly opposed to it. All thoughtful and experienced men are of opinion that evil instead of good will accrue from it, if it is passed. Few Musalmans consider Sayyad Ahmad Khan a Musalman. He has even been declared an unbeliever. In these circumstances, if all the learned and influential Musalmans do not approve of the Bill, the Government should not pass it.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 28th February highly approves of the intention of the Indian Association of Calcutta to establish an Agent at London to agitate Indian questions in England. The Association wishes to raise one and a half lakhs of rupees to provide a fund to defray his expenses. As he is to go as the representative of India, and not of Bengal alone, all the provinces should contribute to the fund. The writer hopes that the

Circulation,
200 copies.

The establishment of an Agent in London by the Indian Association of Calcutta to agitate Indian matters in England.

approves of the intention of the Indian Association of Calcutta to establish an Agent at London to agitate Indian questions in England. The Association

wishes to raise one and a half lakhs of rupees to provide a fund to defray his expenses. As he is to go as the representative of India, and not of Bengal alone, all the provinces should contribute to the fund. The writer hopes that the

native states and the well-to-do classes of the Panjab will gladly contribute their share.

Circulation,
380 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 27th February states that it is a matter of great satisfaction that committees have been established in every province in India to collect subscriptions on behalf of the famine-stricken people in Ireland, and that the native chiefs in all parts of the country have begun to contribute liberally towards the fund. The Nizam and his higher officers have contributed Rs. 50,000. But it is to be regretted that the native states of the Panjab have not yet shown much enthusiasm in the matter, nor is the fund started by the proprietor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* progressing satisfactorily. Our contemporary says that the amount collected up to this time is so small that it is ashamed to mention it. Our countrymen should remember what great sympathy the British nation displayed towards the people of Madras during the late famine. The Irish famine has offered us an opportunity to show our appreciation of that sympathy. We wish that the Panjab should not be behind the other provinces on this occasion.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Jalwa Tār* (Meerut) of the 1st March states that the people have scarcely recovered from the effects of the late widespread sickness when they are threatened by the levy of the yearly license tax. The tax must press very severely upon those who manage with great difficulty to keep their bodies and souls together. The heavy burden of taxation has quite disheartened the people. The reduction of public expenditure is another evil to which they are exposed. It is to be regretted that the Government does not carefully think over a thing before doing it. If it dismisses a few muharrirs and chaprasis in each district, the small saving effected in this way would not replenish its exhausted treasury. But we can suggest measures which would

largely retrench the public expenditure without affecting the efficiency of the administration. The pay of the Governor of Bombay should be reduced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 6,000, and that of the Viceroy from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 10,000, as has been suggested by a contemporary. The reduction of the pay of these two officers alone would lead to an annual saving of Rs. 1,92,000, and it would not be difficult to find competent men for these offices on the reduced pay. The Commissionerships in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be abolished. All that the Commissioners have to do is to send the letters of the Board of Revenue to the Collectors, and those of the Collectors to the Board. The District Judges can do this work in addition to their own duties without difficulty. In the Panjab there are no separate Judges, and the Commissioners do both the revenue and judicial work. There are 12 Commissioners in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Suppose their average pay is Rs. 2,500. If their appointments were abolished, there would be an annual saving of Rs. 3,60,000. Moreover, the pay of Magistrates should be reduced from Rs. 2,250 to Rs. 1,200, that of Joint Magistrates to Rs. 800, and that of Assistant Magistrates to Rs. 250. The above scale of pay proposed by us cannot be considered too low, and would lead to a very large saving. If the object of the Government is to oppress only its poor subjects, it is a different thing. In that case we must remain silent and quietly bend our necks to receive the blow. We have full religious liberty and enjoy every kind of ease and comfort under British rule; but it is to be regretted that the heavy pressure of taxation prevents us from appreciating these blessings.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 28th February, referring to the

The impressment of carriage for the Naga Hills expedition.

fact that the European tea-planters in Assam have been displeased with the impressment of their elephants for the Naga Hills expedition, remarks that this is the first time that they have been called upon to supply carriage to the

Circulation,
275 copies.

State. The natives always meet such requirements without grumbling.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 2nd March publishes a communicated article, in which the writer gives the following statement of the officers employed in the Subordinate Judicial Service, Panjab :—

Class of officers.	Hindus.	Musalman.	Native Christians.	Europeans.	Total.
Extra Assistant Commissioners,	37	51	3	19	110
Tahsildars	82	53	2	...	137
Munsifs	52	21	1	...	74
Total ...	171	125	6	19	321

In commenting upon the above statement, the writer remarks that there are 19 European Extra Assistant Commissioners. The admission of Europeans to the Subordinate Executive Service is opposed to the wishes of the Supreme Government. These appointments have been specially reserved for the natives, who are not as a rule eligible for the higher ranks of the public service. Messrs. Anderson, Keogh, and Brown, have lately been appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioners. The preponderance of the Musalman element in the higher grade of the Subordinate Executive Service shows that the Musalmans are better administrators than the Hindus. The Hindus should try to improve their administrative ability. The number of the Musalman officers is somewhat small compared with the Hindus, there being 125 Musalman officers against 171 Hindus. Looking at the number of the Native Christians in the province, they may be considered to have a fair share of the Subordinate Judicial Service. As the proportion of the Hindu and Musalman population is nearly equal in every district, there should be

always an equal number of Hindu and Musalman officers. Moreover, tahsildars of the same caste should not be repeatedly sent to any place. When a place is long under tahsildars of the same caste, the religious liberty of the other classes suffers.

The same paper states that it appears from the London telegram of the 14th February that Sir David Wedderburn delivered a speech in Parliament, urging that the representatives of natives should be admitted to the Indian Legislative Council. The Under-Secretary of State for India replied that it would be impossible for a long time to come to extend the representative system to India. He should have proved why it is impossible to do so at present. Perhaps his opinion is based on no other ground than the alleged incapacity of natives. But the fact of the matter is that education has already made so much progress in the country that it would not be difficult to find men not only fit to sit in the Legislative Council, but capable of performing the duties of Viceroy and the Secretary of State. The natives are anxious to have a voice in the administration of their country. They wish that they should not only be represented in the Legislative Council, but that a Parliament should be established in India. We are very thankful to Sir David Wedderburn for his motion in Parliament.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Hissar, states that the law has provided both simple and rigorous imprisonment for convicts. The object of the law is that those convicts who are not strong enough to bear rigorous imprisonment should be punished with simple imprisonment. But the Judges, as a rule, sentence all criminals to rigorous imprisonment, and the result is that many persons, who are not inured to hard labour, die in the prison. The Judges should make themselves fully acquainted with the condition of the convicts.

before inflicting punishment upon them. The jail authorities also do not act in strict accordance with the law. According to law prisoners should not as a rule be loaded with irons, but still almost all prisoners are so loaded. According to law the superintendent of a jail should exact labour from each prisoner according to his strength, but this rule is not observed in practice. Prisoners often die of overwork. No indulgence is shown to respectable classes of prisoners in regard to food and clothes. They should be treated in the same way as Europeans.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Kashi Patrika* of the 27th February states that vaccination is the best preventive of small-pox, and urges that all educated and influential natives should try to encourage it among their ignorant countrymen. The zamindars and talukdars can do a great deal in this matter. If a landholder vaccinates his children, all his tenants readily follow his example. The province of Kumaun, where vaccination has become a popular custom, is almost entirely free from the ravages of small-pox. Benares has also made great progress in vaccination within the last three years. The rāises of this city not only vaccinate their own children, but meet together once or twice a month during the vaccination season at the Carmichael Library, to devise means for the encouragement of vaccination.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 28th February, The Irish Famine Relief Fund. in regard to the prevalence of distress from high prices in Ireland, remarks that, in view of the relief rendered by the Irish to India during the late Bengal and Madras famines and the constant agitation of Indian matters in Parliament by the Irish Members, the natives should contribute subscriptions for the relief of the Irish sufferers. It would be well if the Government of the North-Western Provinces were to give permission to the district officers to establish committees for the collection of subscriptions for the purpose. As regards the Allahabad

district, although the condition of the people is not good owing to the heavy assessment of land revenue and the levy of many taxes, we hope that the Commissioner, the Judge, and the Collector will try to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Irish.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 1st March states:—

Circulation.
125 copies.

The Pleaders in the
Hyderabad Assigned Dis-
tricts.

In a late issue of the *Pramod Sindhu* we pointed out the necessity of holding a Pleaders' examination in Berar (see page 952 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 6th December, 1879), and perhaps the question is at present under the consideration of the Government. It is rumoured that two or three pleaders of Bombay have lately been admitted to the province; but in our opinion no new admissions should have been made until the question has been decided. We have heard that some time ago the educated natives of the province submitted a memorial to the Commissioner, praying that a Pleadership examination should be established in the province. When there are men in the province anxious to be admitted to the local bar, why should outsiders be imported? Such a course is unjust to the former, and calculated to discourage the spread of education in the province. It is believed that some time ago a circular was issued by the Commissioner to the effect that natives would be preferred to the inhabitants of other provinces for admission to the public service in Berar. We do not see any reason why this policy should not be pursued in regard to the bar.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 28th February, in regard to the pro-

Circulation,
630 copies.

The proposed reduction
of the allowances of the
Viceroy, Governors, &c.

posed reduction of the allowances of the Viceroy, the Governors, and other high officials of State, remarks that it would not be wise to reduce the pay of the Viceroy and the Governors. The Government has fixed large salaries for these officials in order that it may be able to secure the services of men who not only possess great intellectual ability, but are

of rank and position. There is, however, room for retrenchment in the outfit allowances paid to them on their first appointment to India. The Viceroy gets no less than £10,000 as outfit allowance. As regards the reduction of the pay of the Bishops, there seems to be no reason why the whole Ecclesiastical Department should not be abolished at such a time of financial pressure. When the Government pays nothing to the Hindu and Muhammadan priests, why should it provide for the spiritual wants of the Christians at the public expense?

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* (Lahore) of the 1st March publishes a Hindi translation of an extract from *Vanity Fair*, in which a correspondent of the latter refers to the alleged ill-treatment of the native troops in Afghanistan. The correspondent states that it appears from computation that the deductions made from the pay of the native troops on account of clothing and other charges amounted to five months' pay in one year. He then refers to the fact that provisions are supplied gratis to the troops, but they are of very inferior quality. The flour which is given to the troops is a mixture of flour, chaff, and dust in nearly equal proportions. The native troops have to cut and hew wood for the European troops, and to clean their guns and shoes, &c. But still the native soldiers display more coolness and courage in battle than the Europeans.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabtr-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 28th February states that when the down train is late in reaching Benares, passengers who have booked themselves for Jaunpur generally miss the Jaunpur train. It should be remembered that they have to go over the river in order to get into the Jaunpur train. When they are left behind, they have to wait at Benares for twelve hours. If the time for the departure of the Jaunpur train from Benares were delayed one hour, they would not miss the train and would be saved all inconvenience.

A railway complaint.

LOCAL.

The Agra correspondent of the *Jaipur Gazette* of the 28th February complains that no roads, except those situated in the civil station, are watered at Agra. Circulation, 275 copies.

The *Rafah Am* (Sialkot) of the 24th February (received on the 28th idem), in its local news column, states that a person was sentenced by a court to pay a certain fine, or, in default of payment, to undergo imprisonment for one month. He paid the fine, but the court did not report the payment to the jail authorities, and consequently he was illegally detained in prison for one month. The writer also complains that in some cases, although the convicts paid the fines inflicted upon them by the courts of law, the courts seized their property in order to realize the fines from its sale. As soon as Mr. T. W. Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner, became acquainted with this fact, he ordered the property to be released. Circulation, 700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mittra Vilas* of the 1st March, writing from Bulandshahr, states that the sub-inspector of police of pargana Jewar, while he was engaged in searching a house, shot a man without provocation. Is it for this purpose that the police have been allowed to keep arms? The sub-inspector gave a bribe to the relatives of the deceased and induced them to burn the dead body and to hush up the fatal incident. But in the course of time the matter reached the ear of the Magistrate, who has committed the sub-inspector to the sessions. He pleads that when he went to search the house, he was attacked by many men. He fired his gun in order to frighten them, and the bullet accidentally struck the deceased. Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 27th February urges that the municipal committee of Lahore should try to make the Chiragan fair, Lahore. Circulation, 300 copies.

gan fair, which is held every year in the Shalamar Garden, a commercial fair, so that traders from all parts of the country should resort to it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Many vernacular newspapers have published the letters which the Government of India lately received from England regarding the prevalence of distress in Turkey, and which the Press Commissioner sent to the editors of vernacular newspapers for publication in their papers. Some papers strongly appeal to the charity of the natives, especially of the Musalmans, on behalf of the Turkish sufferers.)

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED

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NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. Feby. 27th & 1st March	1880. March 1st & 4th respectively.	650 copies.
2 <i>Afsar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	March 1st	" 4th	139 "
3 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	Feby. 28th	" "	280 "
4 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 26th	" 1st	120 "
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 28th	" "	125 "
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 25th	Feby. 28th	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 24th	" "	90 copies.
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 28th & 2nd March	1st & 4th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt)
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Nusar Ali	" 27th	" 1st	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Arya Mitra</i>	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Bhut Nath	" "	" 2nd	500 copies.
11 <i>Arya Patrika</i>	Mirzapur,	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	March 1st	" 3rd	1,173 "
12 <i>Ashait-ul-Sunnat</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Mahammad Hussain	For the month of Feby. 27th	" "	350 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 <i>Berār Samāchār</i> ...	Akola ...	Marathi ...	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	1880. March 1st	1880. March 3rd	250 copies.
14 <i>Bhārat Bandhā</i> ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	Ditto	Tota Ram	Feby. 27th	1st	140 "
15 <i>Dabdabāh Quārī</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 28th	" 4th	220 "
16 <i>Dabdabāh Sikandri,</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	March 1st	" 3rd	409 "
17 <i>Dabtr-i-Hind</i> ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	Feby. 28th	Feby. 29th	250 "
18 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 29th	March 4th	"
19 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	D. Benjamin	" 25th & 28th	Feby. 27th & 1st	275 "
20 <i>Jalwāh Tār</i> ...	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	March 1st	March 4th	100 "
21 <i>Kānamāh</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	March 3rd	250 "
22 <i>Kāchi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	Feby. 27th	Feby. 29th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
23 <i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Rev. J. Craven	"	28th	362 copies.
24 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Benares ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	March 1st	March 3rd	300 "
25 <i>Khair Khudh-i-Ālam,</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	"	" 4th	105 "
26 <i>Khair Khudh-i-Pan-</i>	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	Feby. 28th	"	600 "
27 <i>Kab-i-Nar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jawad Ali	"	1st	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)

28	Lauh-i-Mahfuz	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	20th	...	Feby. 28th	...	100	copies.
29	Lawrence Gazette	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	March 1st	...	March 4th	...	325	"
30	Mawar Gazette	...	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	Feby. 23rd	...	1st	...	100	"
31	Mashir-i-Quisar	...	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	...	Feby. 28th	...	150	"
32	Misir-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khan. Muhammad Muhib-ul-lah.	...	28th	...	March 3rd	...	70	"
33	Mitra Vids	...	Lahore	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mokand Ram	...	"	...	23rd & 1st Feby.	29th & 3rd March respectively.	250	"
34	Mufarrak Dilkushd,	...	Bijnor	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	29th	...	March. 3rd	"
35	Mulle-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Baksh	...	24th	...	Feby. 27th	...	46	"
36	Nair-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjid Aji	...	23rd	...	"	29th	115	"
37	Nairang Mazdafa	...	Muttra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mewa Ram	...	29th	...	March 4th	...	185	"
38	Najmul Akhdar	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	"	25th to 2nd March.	Feby. 27th to 4th March respectively.	...	613	"
39	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	...	29th	...	March 3rd	...	285	"
40	Nar-i-Afshan	...	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. A. P. Kelso	...	26th	...	Feby. 28th	...	460	"
41	Nar-ul-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	28th	...	"	...	350	"
42	Qadh Akhdar	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad	...	27th to 4th March.	...	"	27th to 4th March respectively.	685	copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjad Hussein	...	24th	...	Feby. 27th	...	411	copies.
44	Panjabi-Akhdar	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	"	21st & 28th	March 2nd	...	275	"
45	Patiala Akhdar	...	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	23rd	...	Feby. 27th	...	300	"
46	Pramod Sindha	...	Umraoti	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Eshvant Gobind Saktar.	...	March 1st	...	March 3rd	...	125	"
47	Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ral Ganeshi Lal	...	Feby. 28th	...	1st	...	70	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
48 Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad,	Urdu	Weekly	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	1880. Feby. 29th	1880. March 2nd	200 copies.
49 Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	March 1st	4th	700
50 Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	2nd	"	425
51 Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Faizul Hasan.	1st	"	275
52 Sifr-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. Rajab Ali	Feby. 28th	2nd	200
53 Sar Panch Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	March 2nd	4th	"
54 Shesh-ul-Sudr	Lahore	Arabic	Monthly	Maulvi Faizul Hasan.	Feby. 15th	Feby. 28th	100
55 Sharaba Tahar	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Weekly	Aziz Ahmad Khan,	March 1st	March 3rd	70
56 Shola-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	2nd	4th	250
57 Sohail Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	"	"	200
58 Tahrib-ul-Akhlaq	Aligarh	Ditto	Monthly	Golab Rai	For the Month of Feby. 28th	"	109
59 Tahrib-ul-Asar	Sitapur	Ditto	Ditto	Manni Lal	January. March 1st	March 4th	125
60 Urdu Akhbar	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Dhonde Balkishan,	Feby. 28th	3rd	200
61 Vrit Dhara	Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	"	Feby. 29th	153

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